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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/905,623	07/13/2001	Stuart Asawaka	10011919-1	3732

7590

08/24/2005

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
Intellectual Property Administration  
P.O. Box 272400  
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER
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KOYAMA, KUMIKO C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2876

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/905,623

Applicant(s)

ASAWAKA, STUART

Examiner

Kumiko C. Koyama

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- ✓ 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

Amendment received on April 27, 2005 has been acknowledged.

### *Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114*

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 27, 2005 has been entered.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

2. following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 3, 4, 9-12, 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Robinson et al. (US 5,850,584).

Re claims 1, 9-12 and 19: Robinson teaches a printer system wherein with input from the operator by the UI 14, the image processing parameters of IPS 112 can be changed to produce different types/quality of images, which can be displayed on the UI 14 prior to printing. Using this ability to change image processing techniques, a range of image processing settings can be

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selected by the operator for a particular job or page (col 6, lines 27-34). Inputting by the operator shows receiving a resource request at the printer, and the resource request including a request for at least one of use and a right of use of a selected at least one enhanced printer operational resource. Robinson further teaches that standard CMYK colorants are used, but non-standard or special colorants such as green and orange can be used to extend the printer gamut (col 7, lines 8-10). Such teaching teaches that the printer includes operation resources comprising core printer operation resources and enhanced printer operational resources. Robinson discloses that UI 14 enables an operator to control and monitor various operator adjustable functions and maintenance activities. The operator actuates the appropriate keys on UI 14 to adjust the parameters of a print job. The output signal from UI 14 is transmitted to ESS 11. ESS 11 is programmable microprocessor system. ESS 11 conventionally controls all machines steps and functions including operation of document feeders, document and print sheet deflectors or gates, sheet feeder drives, downstream finishing device etc. (col 3, lines 30-46). Robinson further discloses that documents transmitted from workstation 4 to ESS 11 are electronically generated or retrieved, and IPS 112 receives a contone image and decomposes the contone image to a raster image. IPS 112 transmits signal corresponding to the desired electronic or scanned image to ROS 16 to create the output print image (col 3, lines 62-col 4, lines 3). Such disclosure teaches operating the printer according to the resource request including at least one of use of and right of use of the selected at least one enhanced printer operational resource. Robinson also determining the cost of materials to be consumed based on the change of the at least one image processing parameters (col 6, lines 33-38 and col 8, lines 22-25), which teaches initiating a

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payment transaction based on the operating step, wherein the payment transaction includes a charge calculated as a function of enhanced printer operational resource request.

Re claim 3: Colorants are consumable elements.

Re claims 4 and 15: The use of non-standard or special colorants are enhanced outputs and the output with just the CMYK is an output without the enhanced source.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson in view of Pierce (US 6,202,057). The teachings of Robinson have been discussed above.

Robinson does not specifically teach that the printer initiates the payment transaction.

Pierce teaches that the printer module initiates a transaction by sending a request for evidence of payment and receives evidence of payment for subsequent printing, which shows a transaction control (col 4, lines 1-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Pierce to the teachings of Robinson such that the printer can request the user the appropriate charge for the use of the printer according to the resources and number of pages the user printed from the printer, and such modification

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provides a more accurate charge because the payment initiation is done in the printer and not elsewhere.

6. Claims 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson in view of Maruta et al (US 6,064,838). The teachings of Robinson have been discussed above.

Robinson does not specially disclose printer resolution.

Maruta discloses that a user sets the appropriate printing conditions such as sheet size, resolution of picture quality, the number of copies, and the like for color printer 804. The cost required for the printing operation is determined, and then a printing operation is executed (col 2, lines 25-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Maruta to the teachings of Robinson the picture quality increase by increasing the resolution of the image because fine resolution define smoother curves and lines.

7. Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson in view of Hayashi (US 6,375,297). The teachings of Robinson have been discussed above.

Robinson fail to teach a printer throughput speed.

Hayashi teaches that the instruction receiving section 11 drives the print controller 1 as the information processor before printing commences and in turn the print controller 1 drives its display device to display a selection screen, which contain options of sizes and sorts of printing media, print quality modes (normal mode/high resolution mode), printing speed (moving

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velocity of the recording head), and others. The selection screen is presented to a printer operator or user for selection of his or her desired options (col 7, lines 50-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Hayashi to the teachings of Robinson because Hayashi's teachings contains additional resources not taught by Robinson, and therefore by integrating Hayashi into Robinson, the printer is capable of providing picture or enhanced quality of printing or faster printing capabilities.

8. Claims 7, 8 and 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson in view of Nocker (US 6,236,486). The teachings of Robinson have been discussed above.

Robinson fail to teach that the selected at least one printer resource comprises access to a selected communication channel and the selected communication channel comprises at least one of an IR link and a network link.

Nocker teaches that an optical communication channel is established so that data files and commands may be sent from the data-collection computer 10 directly to the printer 20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Nocker to the teachings of Robinson and provide a communication channel comprising a network link in order to remotely print desired information by sending the information directly to the printer, which make the process faster.

9. Claims 14 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robinson in view of Freeman (US 6,134,557). The teachings of Robinson have been discussed above.

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Robinson fails to teach that the transaction control generates a use report for delivery to a resource vendor.

Freeman teaches printing a material supply list and transferring the generated list(s) to the vendor/merchant (col 2, lines 19-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Freeman to the teachings of Robinson in order to inform the vendor which resources have been added to the printing so that the vendor can determined the appropriate charge and can analyze the type of resources that the consumers are demanding for, which leads to better business and accurate analysis.

#### *Response to Arguments*

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### *Conclusion*

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Goodman, U.S. Patent No. 5,132,915, discloses document dispensing apparatus and method of using same.

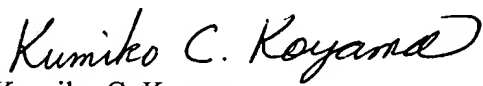
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kumiko C. Koyama whose telephone number is 571-272-2394. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8am-4:30pm.




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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on 571-272-2398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Kumiko C. Koyama  
August 22, 2005

  
**DIANE I. LEE**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**